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HAVING been REPLEN-
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very moderate rates.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.



The China Mail



Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLX. No. 9872.

五月十年四十九百八十一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894.

日七初月九午申

Price, \$2 per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLIS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 Fleet Street.

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AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GROH, Melbourne and Sydney.

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Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... \$800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-

HOLDERS ... \$800,000

RESERVE FUND ... \$275,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 % per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5 %

" " 6 "

" " 3 "

" " 8 %

A. C. MARSHALL,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 17, 1894. 825

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT AT 5 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 15, 1893. 1515

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000.
Reserve Fund ... \$4,500,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$10,000,000.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:—
C. J. HOLLYDAY, Esq.—Chairman.
J. S. MOSSE, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

R. M. GRAY, Esq.; H. A. McNAULIE,
H. HOPKINS, Esq.; S. C. MICHAELSON,
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Julius Kramer, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—
Hongkong.—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:—
Shanghai.—H. M. BEVIN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.

" " 5 "

" " 3 "

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 18, 1894. 332

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... \$2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Directors:

D. GILLIES, Esq.; H. STOVERFORD, Esq.;
CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq.; CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.;
KWAN HOI CHUN, Esq.

Chief Manager:

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:

LONDON, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI AND AMOY.

BUREAUS:

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, PAK'S BANKING CO. AND THE ALLIANCE BANK (LTD.)

Interest for 12 months 5 %.

Hongkong, May 24, 1893. 47

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... \$1,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... \$1,250,000.

PAID-UP ... \$625,000.

BALANCE:—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the Rate of 2 % per Annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months, 5 %

For 6 Months, 4 %

For 3 Months, 3 %

JOHN THURBUEN,

Manager, Manaw, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 18, 1893. 247

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In the Matter of The Companies Ordinances 1865 to 1893.

AND In the Matter of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

N O T I C E is hereby given that His Honour EDWARD JAMES ACKROYD, Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, has by an Order dated the 21st day of September, 1894, appointed JOHN WHEELLEY, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Provisional Official Liquidator of the China-Borneo Company, Limited, to be OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1894.

F. A. HAZELAND,
1602
Acting Deputy Registrar.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of JOHN STEWART LAPRAIK, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, Deceased.

THE 4TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1894.

N O T I C E is hereby given that the Honorable JOHN STEWART LAPRAIK, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, Deceased.

THE 4TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1894.

NOTICE having by virtue of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870 Section 3 made an Order limiting the time for Owners and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send in their CLAIMS before that date to and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

JOHN DOUGLAS LAPRAIK,

Victoria,
Hongkong,
Executor in Hongkong of the said Deceased;

or to

VICTOR H. DEACON,
Hongkong,
his Solicitor.

1598

BILLIARD TABLE (FULL SIZE) Complete FOR SALE. Apply to X., China Mail.

Hongkong, October 2, 1894. 1578

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, the 20th October instant.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 20th Instant, both days INCLUSIVE.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, October 3, 1894. 1588

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, the 20th October instant.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 20th Instant, both days INCLUSIVE.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, October 3, 1894. 1588

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twelfth Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, the 20th October instant.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 20th Instant, both days INCLUSIVE.

JOHN THURBUEN,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 18, 1894. 332

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... \$2,500,000.

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CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq.; CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.;

KWAN HOI CHUN, Esq.

Chief Manager:

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, PAK'S BANKING CO. AND THE ALLIANCE BANK (LTD.)

Interest for 12 months 5 %.

Hongkong, May 24, 1893. 47

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ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months, 5 %

For 6 Months, 4 %

For 3 Months, 3 %

JOHN THURBUEN,

Manager, Manaw, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 18, 1893. 247

THE CHINA MAIL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

We have Received from AMERICA
Lumber Company of Oregon
PINE PLANK and LOGS, and have also
in STOCK a quantity of Chinese PINE,
TEAK, &c.

For Particulars, apply to
PROPRIETORS,
YEE MOW TAI,
Timber Yard,
77, YAU-MA-TI, EAST.
Hongkong, August 21, 1894. 1865

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.
JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.
&c., &c., &c.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS to be respectfully received by
the Undersigned.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, January 2, 1894. 1

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
OFFICES IN VICTORIA BUILDINGS,
GODOWNS IN WANCHAI, at the back of
McGREGOR'S BARRACKS.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK.
Rent 10 per month including taxes.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, October 3, 1894. 329

TO LET.

From 1st October.

"GREENMOUNT," CAINE ROAD.—
8 ROOMS.

For Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. GILMAN & CO.
Hongkong, September 18, 1894. 1504

TO LET.

NO. 2, PEDDER'S STREET, next to the
Post Office.
No. 72, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Apply to
G. O. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, March 16, 1895. 504

TO LET.

D WELLING HOUSES —
"HIGHCLERE" at MAGAZINE GAP.
No. 1, RIBBLE TERRACE.
No. 8, OLD BAILY.
No. 9, CHANCERY LANE.
FLOORS IN BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PEEL
STREET and STANTON STREET.
FLOORS in No. 5, SHELLIE
STREET.
GODOWNS—
BLUE BUILDINGS.
No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, October 3, 1894. 18

Intimations.

WINDSOR HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the
elegant Building known as "CON-
NAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-Class Ac-
commodation to Residents and Travellers.
Passenger Elevator, from Entrances Hall
to each Floor, in charge of experienced
Attendant.

Favourable Arrangements made for
Families and for Monthly or Extended
Periods.

P. BOHM,
Proprietor and Manager.
Hongkong, September 28, 1894. 1664

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewelers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
INSTRUMENTS.

VONGLANDER'S CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES,
RETROD LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES,
ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS,
NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English Silver & Electro-Plated Ware,
Christofle & Co.'s Electro-Plated Ware,
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
in great variety.

D I A M O N D S
— AND —
DIAMOND JEWELLERY,
A Splendid Collection of the Latest London
PATENTS, at very moderate prices. 748

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR &
Co.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
15, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, August 18, 1891. 1612

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE
for Ladies and Gentlemen. Special
attention to Ladies' comfort. Accommo-
dation for Table Boarders. Central situation.

Mrs. MATHEE,
2 and 3 Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, July 24, 1893. 1287

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now
be had at this Office.—Price, 1s each.

China Mail Office.

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL,

HONGKONG.

THE BLACK PLAGUE

THE HONGKONG MINSTRELS
will give
TWO MORE OF THEIR
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS,
For the Benefit of the Plague Workers.

Under distinguished Patronage and
Support.

THE DATES OF THE PER-
FORMANCES WILL BE ANNOUNCED.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Popular Prices, — \$2 and \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half-price
to Back Seats only.

Doors open at 8.30. Commencing at
9 o'clock precisely.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. KELLY AND
WALSH, LIMITED.

Seat may be Booked on and after Satur-
day, 29th September.

A SPECIAL TRAM will run to the Peak,
and a SPECIAL LAUNCH to Kowloon, 15
minutes after each Performance.

WILLIAM BLAYNAY,
Hon. Secretary

Hongkong, September 22, 1894. 1463

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company

TAKing CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND AUSTRALIA

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONTINENTAL
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic (via Nagasaki) WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10,
Kobe, Inland Sea ... at 1 p.m.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki) TUESDAY, Oct. 9,
Kobe, Inland Sea ... at 1 p.m.

Gætia (via Nagasaki) TUESDAY, Nov. 29,
Kobe, Inland Sea ... at 1 p.m.

Yokohama (via Nagasaki) TUESDAY, Nov. 29,
Kobe, Inland Sea ... at 1 p.m.

The Belgic will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO,
via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and
YOKOHAMA on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, at 1 p.m., connection
being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at
HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to
break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal
cities of the United States or Canada.

Rates and particulars of the various routes
may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to
European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will
be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This
allowance does not apply to through fares
from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked in
address in full, and will be received at
the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

Ordinary Invoices to accompany Cargos
despatched beyond San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be
sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the
Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency or
Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, September 12, 1894. 1470

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDEICHERRY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MASSILLE, LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX;

ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Silk | Tuesday | October 16,
Victoria | Tuesday | November 6,
Tacoma | Tuesday | December 11,
Silk | Tuesday | Jan. 1, 1895,
Victoria | Tuesday | Jan. 22/95.

The Belgic will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO,
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C. L. GORHAM,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, September 12, 1894. 1470

Mails.

STEAM FOR

CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-
VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTIN-
ENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

The Steamship SIAM, Captain H. T.
WHEELER, carrying Her Majesty's
Mail, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 11th
October, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports. (This Steamer
connects at Bombay with the CALEDONIA
which Vessel takes on her Cargo for
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, leaving
that port on the 3rd NOVEMBER, 1894).

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement)

will be transhipped at Colombo into a
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will
be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are
required.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Bills of Lading.

THE CHINA MAIL.

There was a little excitement in Queen's Road Central yesterday afternoon, when a military officer was assaulted in Look Hing's curio store by some of the assistants, whom he gave in charge. Details may become known in due course.

A WATCHMAN employed at the Arsenal was found on Sunday night last creeping through the bars of a window at the carpenter's shed. He was at once arrested by the sentry, but it was not found that he had stolen anything. He was brought before Comm. Hastings at the Magistracy to-day and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred at No. 21, West Street, on Wednesday night last, shortly before midnight. The ground floor was used as a joss-paper shop, and the upper floors as dwellings. The Brigade turned out under Messrs Horncastle and Wodehouse, and the police under Inspector Hennessy. The building was completely gutted—damage probably \$5,000; no insurance, consequently no magisterial equity.

THE TYPHOON.

The following notices are issued from the Observatory and were exhibited at the Post Office:

5th October, 8.30 a.m.—Typhoon force of wind probable from east to south-east.

10 a.m.—Centre of typhoon south-east of Hongkong, approaching coast between Macao and Hoibow.

Two guns were fired about eight o'clock this morning, indicating that the Observatory authorities expected the full force of the approaching typhoon to be felt in Hongkong shortly afterwards.

At 3 p.m. the barometer stood at 29.25—far the lowest this year. It had dropped from 29.40 at noon.

The black ball was hoisted about half an hour past noon.

All last night and to-day there have been violent squalls of wind and rain, intensifying this evening. The wind has been getting round from East to Southward.

Barometrical readings taken during the storm are as follows:

9.30 p.m.	29.04
" 4.45 p.m.	29.62
" 10.00 p.m.	29.62
" 11.00 p.m.	29.62
8th 12.30 a.m.	29.62
" 1.10 a.m.	29.60
" 2.30 a.m.	29.60
" 2.45 a.m.	29.59
" 3.00 a.m.	29.58
" 3.15 a.m.	29.58
" 3.35 a.m.	29.58
" 4.30 a.m.	29.57
" 5.00 a.m.	29.58
" 7.00 a.m.	29.56
" 8.00 a.m.	29.54
" 9.00 a.m.	29.54
" 9.15 a.m.	29.55
" 10.00 a.m.	29.52
" 12 noon	29.40
" 2 p.m.	29.32
" 3 p.m.	29.25

Telegraph and telephone lines have been blown down almost all over the island, and the damage done will take a fortnight or more to repair.

Several ships in the harbour dragged their anchors, notably one at the kerstone anchorage.

The Peak signal staff has gone. The typhoon signal on the Victor Emmanuel broke adrift but was replaced.

The Peak tram-cars were running in the morning, but stopped after the two guns were fired and only the early birds, among them Mr Justice Wise, got down.

Kowloon communications were also cut off about 8.30.

In one of the worst squalls, part of a house in Caino Road, at the corner of Old Bailey, collapsed entirely, the front being simply blown in. At another house, in Old Bailey, the back part fell down, nearly killing a Chinese servant, who had to be taken to hospital.

The Public Gardens are almost a total wreck, many fine and valuable trees being torn out of the ground and blown to bits.

Two or three compradores' launches managed to get over to Tsimshau shortly before noon.

At 5.10 p.m. a very reliable barometrical reading gave lively fluctuations between 29.15 and 29.06, the lowest yet touched.

As we go to press (6 p.m.) the gales seem to be less typhoonish in force, and less frequent.

The Manila land lines have now been restored.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Hongkong, 5th Oct., 1894.
Sir,—Confident of their final success in the present contest with China, the Japanese are now talking as to what indemnity China should be made to pay. The prime cause of the war, all now know it, is the desire of the Japanese to Korean reform; this has, however, fallen into the background. I think the time has now come when the European powers cannot any longer continue to be the passive observers of what is going on. If the Japanese are allowed to march on Peking, and commence at upon its fall the Emperor either flee or commit suicide, where will the Government of China be? China will reign supreme, civil war is sure to break out, and the country will be merged into a state of wheels within wheels, and the partition of the Empire of Cathay will be but the next step. The dismemberment of the giant of the East has been the dream of many a European statesman—and the time, I am almost afraid to say, seems to me to be within measurable distance.

In conclusion, I would venture to say that, for the well-being of China itself, the man at the helm of her affairs should come, and that without delay, to a parley with the Japanese Government, before the march is made upon Peking by the sons of the Land of the Rising Sun. If they cannot come to terms, let them submit the matter to the

arbitration of a friendly power, for the settlement of the dispute, to the satisfaction, if that is possible, of the two belligerents.—Yours &c., OLIVE-BRANCH.

WORKING FOR NOTHING.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Oct. 5. /

DEAR SIR.—With reference to the remarks made by the President of the Sanitary Board at yesterday's meeting—I would remind the Board that the present Director of Public Works does not receive one single cent for the work he does—very arduous and responsible work it is, as far as the Water Authority. He gets the same salary as his predecessor, and when the two posts were combined the salary he enjoyed as Engineer in charge of the Waterworks was knocked off by an economy Government!—Mr F. May should remember that there are many who view as well himself that Mr Cooper put in his application for the dual appointment two days after the death of Mr S. Brown, late Surveyor General, had been made known, and that Mr Cooper himself made the condition that he should discharge the duties of the two offices for the single salary of the Surveyor General, which was then \$6,000 per annum with \$400 for coolies, making \$7,000. This was his own offer, made presumably to "freeze out" possible competitors; and it was not such a bad salary for a man of his youth and limited experience. I am sure he could not get so much in England—he might get half, but not two-thirds of that amount. Moreover, I believe Mr Cooper would even then not have got the appointment but for the energy of Major-General Barker, who was then Administrator of the Government, and Mr F. May, then Assistant Colonial Secretary.

As Mr May has thought fit to state his case to the Retrenchment Commission that he could discharge the duties of Police Superintendent and Gaol Superintendent all together, if possibly he were to be re-constituted with all the work he offers to do, he would, as now in Mr Cooper's case, make a point of it as if the pay was inadequate. Why not Mr May suggest that Capt. Lethbridge might hold the combination appointment?—Yours faithfully,

BE JUST.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The following is a full report of the discussion on the water supply in yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, which we summarised in yesterday's issue:

Mr Francis—I beg to move, Sir, the resolution standing in my name to the effect that the management of the Water Works be transferred to the Sanitary Board as the Water Authority. Under the existing Ordinance regulating the water supply and the water works the Governor is empowered to constitute as the water authority any person or corporate body that he thinks fit. That Ordinance when in course of preparation a few years ago was referred to the Sanitary Board and by the Board to a Committee of six members of which Mr Chadwick, who at the time was in the colony, was one. I was also a member, and if I remember aright Mr Ed. and Dr Ayres were also upon it. The Ordinance was carefully considered in Committee clause by clause, and when the two posts were combined the salary he enjoyed as Engineer in charge of the Waterworks was knocked off by an economy Government. Therefore it appears to me that the raters of this Colony are extremely fortunate in the existing state of affairs. They get the whole of their waterworks maintained and they get new works carried out. As regards the Kowloon waterworks which Mr Leigh called a mere feable, I believe that they will form one of the most unique water supplies in the world, in fact I have been told on good authority that there does not exist a water supply obtained under such peculiar circumstances. All this work has been done free, gratis, and for nothing, and as long as we can get work done for nothing and do the best I think we ought to rest contented. There are many other directions in which it would be better if the Governor had the power to authorise any body to be the water authority. The reason which weighed on my mind in making that motion, and I think on the minds of the rest of the Committee in assembling to it, was that the water works were then in course of completion. The plan had been elaborately prepared by thoroughly trained engineers, but they were in course of being carried out, the greater portion of the same had not been laid, and the members of the Committee were of opinion that the whole of the waterworks should be completed and put in order before a body like ourselves should be constituted as the water authority. We had not prepared the plans and did not know how they were to be worked out. It was hardly for us to deal with the engineering questions involved in the distribution of the mains and the water in the colony. The water works, however, are now completed, the mains are all in, and practically nothing remains to be done to carry out and complete the plans which I believe were originally designed by Mr. Chadwick. The work to be now done is to preserve the water in purity, to conserve and maintain it, to provide for its distribution, to see that an adequate supply is to be obtained at the rate mains, to see that there is an adequate supply for the comfort and convenience of the community, especially for the poorer quarters of the town, and see that there is enough for sanitary purposes such as flushing of drains and general cleansing. The supplying of the city with an adequate supply of water belongs to a sanitary committee, it is for the Sanitary Board, it is part of its duty, with the assistance of the engineers and medical men to see and determine how much water is required for the colony, what is sanitary science and not engineering science. It is to calculate as the basis of all arrangements which have to be made what each man requires, and having arrived at that basis and having the quantity which the engineers have placed at our disposal it is then for us to say, and to arrange, how it is to be distributed. It is also for the Sanitary Board to take into consideration what the condition of the individuals affected is, and whether they are able or not to pay for the water, whether the Government should give it to them free, or what charge should be made. Nearly all the questions which now arise are questions which the Sanitary Board alone is competent to deal with. We are the Sanitary Board and this is a sanitary question. Incidentally there are engineering questions connected with repairs, but this is a very small matter, and I therefore submit that the time has arrived when the Sanitary Board should be given the control of the water works about the unfinished works at Kowloon was nonsense; the Board could take over as Water Authority the completed works of Hongkong, and afterwards the others as they were finished. Very similar blunders had been made under the present system, and the Colony had suffered therefore this change was necessary. There need not be any more pay to engineers than at present; the same men could do the same work for the Board as for the P. W. D., on the same terms. The change might, however, mean diminution of revenue from water, since the health of the Colony had been sacrificed to the revenue, in the restricted supply to the poor; that was a sanitary question, which must be taken out of the hands of the Government and its engineers and dealt with by the Sanitary Board.

Mr Leigh seconded.

The Acting Director of Public Works—This is a very large question, and I do not think it has met with anything like the consideration that it ought to have, because, in the first place, I would ask

what is meant by the water works. Does that term refer to the water works in the city only?

Mr Francis—I am referring to all the powers vested by law in the water authority; that, in short, the Board should be constituted the water authority.

The Acting Director of Public Works—Then in that case Mr Francis's remarks with regard to leaving it in the hands of engineers applies equally now as it did years ago. At the present time there are large works in progress in Kowloon and other works still to be undertaken for applying more improved facilities throughout the colony.

Mr Francis—I am referring to the strong point of the Water supply being a sanitary question. But take the great majority of London itself. There the water is supplied by companies. They have the whole control of it practically; they have not a Sanitary Board or any other Board to advise them as to the distribution of the supply. I think the same argument might be applied to Hongkong. Mr Francis has said himself that the Board would be dependent on the advice and assistance of its officers, and at the present moment the Government equally receives the advice of its officers. Therefore I am opposed to the proposal, and if Mr Francis is consistent he must vote against his own motion because the water works are not at present completed.

The President—Gentlemen, I regret always that I cannot support the motion. I should always be glad to support any resolution which I think would be for the welfare of the public health, but in this instance I am convinced that no advantage would be gained. There is no evidence, nor has it ever been suggested, that the Water Authority has not done his duty under the Ordinance in an efficient manner. And if the water was transferred to this Board it is such a large business, involving such a great deal of work, that the Board would really be dependent on their water engineer, whoever he might be, for the carrying out of the powers under the law. I very much question whether the Board, in whatever field they might try, would find a more capable man for the work than Mr Cooper, the present Water Authority. I also think that the Board ought to take into consideration the question of ways and means. If you had the water transferred to this Department as the Water Authority you would certainly require an increased staff. I do not believe that your Sanitary Surveyor would be able to do the double work.

Mr Francis—He does that and a great deal more at the present moment.

The President—He may be able to do with the very considerable assistance which he gets from outside and even from Mr Cooper himself, I dare say, during his absence. Therefore it appears to me you would have to pay extra assistance, and it would be simply paying a man for what he does and the rates of payers of this colony, now get done for nothing. I would remind the Board that the present Director of Public Works does not receive one single cent for the work he does—very arduous and responsible work it is, as far as the Water Authority. He gets the same salary as his predecessor, and when the two posts were combined the salary he enjoyed as Engineer in charge of the Waterworks was knocked off by an economy Government. Therefore it appears to me that the raters of this Colony are extremely fortunate in the existing state of affairs. They get the whole of their waterworks maintained and they get new works carried out. As regards the Kowloon waterworks which Mr Leigh called a mere feable, I believe that they will form one of the most unique water supplies in the world, in fact I have been told on good authority that there does not exist a water supply obtained under such peculiar circumstances. All this work has been done free, gratis, and for nothing, and as long as we can get work done for nothing and do the best I think we ought to rest contented. There are many other directions in which it would be better if the Governor had the power to authorise any body to be the water authority. The reason which weighed on my mind in making that motion, and I think on the minds of the rest of the Committee in assembling to it, was that the water works were then in course of completion. The plan had been elaborately prepared by thoroughly trained engineers, but they were in course of being carried out, the greater portion of the same had not been laid, and the members of the Committee were of opinion that the whole of the waterworks should be completed and put in order before a body like ourselves should be constituted as the water authority. We had not prepared the plans and did not know how they were to be worked out. It was hardly for us to deal with the engineering questions involved in the distribution of the mains and the water in the colony. The water works, however, are now completed, the mains are all in, and practically nothing remains to be done to carry out and complete the plans which I believe were originally designed by Mr. Chadwick. The work to be now done is to preserve the water in purity, to conserve and maintain it, to provide for its distribution, to see that an adequate supply is to be obtained at the rate mains, to see that there is an adequate supply for the comfort and convenience of the community, especially for the poorer quarters of the town, and see that there is enough for sanitary purposes such as flushing of drains and general cleansing. The supplying of the city with an adequate supply of water belongs to a sanitary committee, it is for the Sanitary Board, it is part of its duty, with the assistance of the engineers and medical men to see and determine how much water is required for the colony, what is sanitary science and not engineering science. It is to calculate as the basis of all arrangements which have to be made what each man requires, and having arrived at that basis and having the quantity which the engineers have placed at our disposal it is then for us to say, and to arrange, how it is to be distributed. It is also for the Sanitary Board to take into consideration what the condition of the individuals affected is, and whether they are able or not to pay for the water, whether the Government should give it to them free, or what charge should be made. Nearly all the questions which now arise are questions which the Sanitary Board alone is competent to deal with. We are the Sanitary Board and this is a sanitary question. Incidentally there are engineering questions connected with repairs, but this is a very small matter, and I therefore submit that the time has arrived when the Sanitary Board should be given the control of the water works about the unfinished works at Kowloon was nonsense; the Board could take over as Water Authority the completed works of Hongkong, and afterwards the others as they were finished. Very similar blunders had been made under the present system, and the Colony had suffered therefore this change was necessary. There need not be any more pay to engineers than at present; the same men could do the same work for the Board as for the P. W. D., on the same terms. The change might, however, mean diminution of revenue from water, since the health of the Colony had been sacrificed to the revenue, in the restricted supply to the poor; that was a sanitary question, which must be taken out of the hands of the Government and its engineers and dealt with by the Sanitary Board.

In conclusion, I would venture to say that, for the well-being of China itself, the man at the helm of her affairs should come, and that without delay, to a parley with the Japanese Government, before the march is made upon Peking by the sons of the Land of the Rising Sun. If they cannot come to terms, let them submit the matter to the

DR. JAMES AND THE SANITARY BOARD.

We give below a full report of what was said in reference to the departure of Surgeon-Major James, A.M.S., at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, which was not concluded until nearly 6 p.m.:-

Mr Francis said—Sir, I beg to move that the Board desire to congratulate Surgeon-Major James upon his appointment to special duties with the Head-quarters of the Chinese Army in the Field, to express their very sincere regret at his resignation of his position on the Board, and their hearty thanks for the very valuable services he has rendered since the outbreak of the plague to the community generally by his daily labour at the Tung Wah Hospital and in the city, by his frequent visits to out-villages, and by his presence and advice on the Permanent Committee;—and, what is not in the 'notice of motion,' tender him our best wishes for his future prosperity and success in life.

The President—Gentlemen, I regret always that I cannot support the motion. I should always be glad to support any resolution which I think would be for the welfare of the public health, but in this instance I am convinced that no advantage would be gained. There is no evidence, nor has it ever been suggested, that the Water Authority has not done his duty under the Ordinance in an efficient manner. And if the water was transferred to this Board it is such a large business, involving such a great deal of work, that the Board would really be dependent on their water engineer, whoever he might be, for the carrying out of the powers under the law. I very much question whether the Board, in whatever field they might try, would find a more capable man for the work than Mr Cooper, the present Water Authority. I also think that the Board ought to take into consideration the question of ways and means. If you had the water transferred to this Department as the Water Authority you would certainly require an increased staff. I do not believe that your Sanitary Surveyor would be able to do the double work.

Mr Francis—I beg to move, Sir, the resolution standing in my name to the effect that the management of the Water Works be transferred to the Sanitary Board as the Water Authority. Under the existing Ordinance regulating the water supply and the water works the Governor is empowered to constitute as the water authority any person or corporate body that he thinks fit. That Ordinance when in course of preparation a few years ago was referred to the Sanitary Board and by the Board to a Committee of six members of which Mr Chadwick, who at the time was in the colony, was one. I was also a member, and if I remember aright Mr Ed. and Dr Ayres were also upon it. The Ordinance was carefully considered in Committee clause by clause, and when the two posts were combined the salary he enjoyed as Engineer in charge of the Waterworks was knocked off by an economy Government!—Mr F. May should remember that there are many who view as well himself that Mr Cooper put in his application for the dual appointment two days after the death of Mr S. Brown, late Surveyor General, had been made known, and that Mr Cooper himself made the condition that he should discharge the duties of the two offices for the single salary of the Surveyor General, which was then \$6,000 per annum with \$400 for coolies, making \$7,000. This was his own offer, made presumably to "freeze out" possible competitors; and it was not such a bad salary for a man of his youth and limited experience. I am sure he could not get so much in England—he might get half, but not two-thirds of that amount. Moreover, I believe Mr Cooper would even then not have got the appointment but for the energy of Major-General Barker, who was then Administrator of the Government, and Mr F. May, then Assistant Colonial Secretary.

As Mr May has thought fit to state his case to the Retrenchment Commission that he could discharge the duties of Police Superintendent and Gaol Superintendent all together, if possibly he were to be re-constituted with all the work he offers to do, he would, as now in Mr Cooper's case, make a point of it as if the pay was inadequate. Why not Mr May suggest that Capt. Lethbridge might hold the combination appointment?—Yours faithfully,

BE JUST.

THE MISSING BARMAN.

Another of the numerous suits against the obnoxious Rahman came up this morning. Tukul Singh sued Rahman and another for \$104 on a promissory note.

</div

Mails.

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Port (via Nagasaki), SATURDAY, Oct. 20, Kobe, Inland Sea, at 1 p.m., and Yokohama, ...

City of Roads (via ...)

Via Nagasaki, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, Kobe, Inland Sea, at 1 p.m., and Yokohama,

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, Inland Sea and ... at 1 p.m., and Yokohama).

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Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Particular Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Particular Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 3, 1894. 1590

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the Santal oil of the Indies, is superior to Copal, Cuban, and Indicas, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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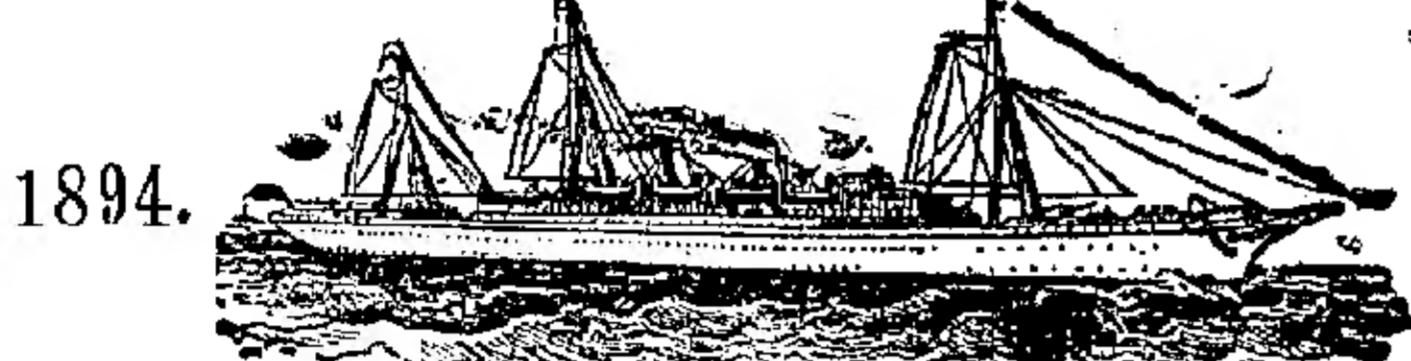
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VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
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EMPERESS OF CHINA ... Comdr. R. ARCHIBALD, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 23rd October.
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THE magnificence of Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and crossing the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and York and Boston will find all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

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Hongkong, October 3, 1894. 1587

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Dr. E. J. BETHLE.

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CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
Hongkong, May 17, 1893. 905

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A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet
A FORM, of the proceedings in the
LABEL CASE of

REGINA V. PITMAN,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the Case of

PITMAN V. KESWICK
AND OTHERS.

Price per Copy, - - - 50 CENTS.

China Mail Office.

Vessel's Name.

Captains.

Flag and Rig.

Tons.

Date of Arrival.

Consignees or Agents.

Destination.

Remarks.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing at

Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore B, and those in the body of the

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.	Stations.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.	7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.	8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.	9. From Kowloon Wharf to North Point.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.	10. Kowloon Wharf.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.	11. Jardine's Wharf.

SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES & SIAM.

WATERS.

WHAMPOL.

Pass. Name. Pass. & Rig. Date.

Brunnberg Ger. str.

Lokang Brit. str.

Lysemon Ger. str.

AMOY.

In port on September 20, 1894.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Cheang Chew British

Cheang Hock Lin British

Cheang Hye Tung British

Emeria British

Emaralda British

Velox German

MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL.

Galveston Ger. bqr.

Kristina Nilsson Ger. brig.

Nansino Brit. bqr.

Shanghai Br. lighter

Wm. H. Smith Amer. ab.

FOOCHOW.

In port on September 20, 1894.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Changsha Chinese

Haishin Chinese

MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL.

Lucia Brit. bqr.

SHANGHAI.

In port on September 20, 1894.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Ajax British

Changon British

Ella British

Fuwo British

Fungshun Chinese

Glenfarg British

Haan Chinese

Haishin Chinese

Heinchai Chinese

Hainfung Chinese

Ixion British

Kiangyu Chinese

Kungwo British

Kwang Lee Chinese

Lokiang British

Natal French

Newchwang British

Smit Dutch

Storm Nordiske Danish

Strathleven British

Tain Chinese

Titan British

Tordenskjold Norwegian

W. C. de Vries British

Whampus British

Willow Branch British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Alcides Br. 4-m. sh.

Altair Brit. bqr.

Aurea Brit. bqr.

CharonWattana Siam bqr.

Contest Brit. bqr.

Georgietta Amer. bqr.

NAGASAKI.

In Port on September 27, 1894.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL.

Drummond Brit. bqr.

Kozaki Maru Japan barg

YOKOHAMA.

In port on September 24, 1894.

Anne Main Brit. bqr.

Areto Amer. sch.

Diana Amer. sch.

Emeralda Brit. sch.

Golden Fleece Amer. sch.

Henry Felling Amer. ab.

John McDonald Amer. ab.

M. L. Cushing Amer. ab.

M. Washington Amer. bqr.

Senator Brit. ab.

Vanessa Amer. ab. st-yat.

W. O. Wahlberg Amer. ab.

HIOGO.

In port on September 25, 1894.

Alex. Gibson Amer. ab.

Ardencutha Brit. ab.

Josephus Amer. ab.

Lawhill Brit. ab.

St. Nicholas Amer. ab.